

# HANNIBAL DAILY JOURNAL.

O. CLEVENS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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TERMS OF THE DAILY JOURNAL.  
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## WANTED!

AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS!  
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"Shall we have a Telegraph?"  
This question is very properly asked and affirmatively answered in last Saturday's Tri-Weekly Messenger. The ghost of the swindling concern we were bored with here some time ago, protests against a new experiment; but the matter may be better managed, and there is more trade now than there was then. All we desire to do in this notice, is to assist the Messenger in calling simultaneous attention to the subject, as its decision ought first and finally to be left with those whose pockets would be most influenced by the result. The project advocated by the Messenger is a direct line to St. Louis.

An Irishman was committed to jail yesterday, for two days, for refusing to testify in a case of assault, in which Mr. P. J. Willis was the defendant.

FINE COLLARS.—John McVeigh has just received at McVeigh's Clothing Store, some fine corded collars—and will sell them cheap. We have seen them, and we are authorized to recommend them.

Last Saturday night a man standing on the corner, on one of our streets, was approached by a man, who, passing behind, fired a pistol ball into the back of his head, which glanced off, inflicting only a slight wound, but before the assailed party recovered from the shock, his assailant had robbed him of ten dollars, and made himself scarce. Two of Burt Mackay's clan were seen in this city last week, and there are probably more villains about than honest people imagine.

Last Saturday a German was arrested and taken before Esquire Conway, on a charge of stealing \$20 from a drunken man's pocket. The accuser failing to appear, the accused was discharged.

Philadelphia, May 27.

The Maryland Episcopal Convention assembled at Baltimore to-day. A debate arose on a motion to expunge from the journal of last session a letter censuring Dr. Johns for preaching in a Methodist church. The points of difference between the low and high church parties were fully discussed.

The editor of the Catholic Mirror in Baltimore has received authentic information that Patrick O'Donohue, another Irish exile, has escaped from Van Dieman's land, and is now on his way to this country.

Washington, May 27.

The jury in the Gardiner case informed the Court that they will never be able to agree, and asked leave to be discharged. The counsel for the United States gave his consent to discharge, but the counsel for the defence objected. The jury was not discharged.

## Virginia Elections.

Baltimore, May 28.

First District—Bayly, Dem., elected to Congress; no opposition.

Second—Miller, Dem., elected to Congress; no opposition.

Third—Caskie, dem., 300 maj. Fourth—Goode, dem., elected. Fifth—Wooton, whig, 175 maj.—in Campbell county—the result is doubtful. Sixth—No returns. Seventh—Snowden, whig, 150 ahead, four counties to hear from—result doubtful. Eighth—Faulkner, Dem., probably elected. Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts. No opposition to the Democratic candidates. Eleventh District—No returns. The Whigs gain several members of the Legislature. No definite amount of "Public Works" vote generally small.

## FROM PAPERS RECEIVED THIS MORNING.

St. Louis will send delegates to the Commercial Convention to be held at Memphis, next Monday. It is thought that the question of the route of the Pacific Road will come before the Convention.

A discussion is going on in the Boone county papers as to the propriety of taking stock in the North Missouri Railroad Company. From which it would appear that there is opposition to the project in that county.

In St. Louis the Market for flour is dull; but a choice lot of white wheat was purchased on Saturday by one of the St. Louis Mills, for which over one dollar per bushel was paid.

A locomotive manufactured in St. Louis will be ready for the Pacific Railroad in a week. This is the first locomotive constructed west of the Mississippi river.

The Detroit Free press says that much excitement has prevailed of late in the village of Mackinaw, arising from the frequent and daily recurring instances of robberies, burglaries, and other depredations, committed by the Mormons of Beaver Island, upon the fishermen along the shores and upon the waters of Lake Michigan.

Jews cannot sit in either house of the English Parliament, without taking Christian's oath. A case has recently been tried and thus decided.

Newspapers from England to America, when containing manuscript, are hereafter to be charged triple letter postage.

The Jury in the case of Miss Wheeler, for shooting John W. Luce, in Milwaukee, have been discharged—not being able to agree on a verdict. Eight were for acquittal and four for conviction.

The St. Louis Democrat charges that Congress was "bribed" to pass the Pacific and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad bill. This charge is made to avoid giving proper credit to Messrs. Geyer and Atchison, Hall, Phelps, Miller, Darby and Porter, and to take away from Benton a portion of the disgrace of having occupied a seat in the United States Senate, thirty years, without accomplishing anything for the State that sent him there. This "dodge" is not creditable to the editor of the Democrat.

"O," in a second communication to the Republican, under the head of "Railroad Route to the Pacific," has this sub-heading:

*The Northern Route via the head of Lake Superior across the Red River of the North Puget's Sound—This route not a rival to the St. Louis—The real rival to the St. Louis begins in Boston and New York, passes through Cleveland, Chicago, Iowa City, Council Bluffs, the South Pass, or Stansbury's Pass, and Walker's Pass to San Francisco.*

The "Northern route" is thus described: This road naturally begins at Chicago, passes, via the mouth of the St. Louis river at the head of Lake Superior, over to the Red River of the north to a convenient point not far south of Pembina, and crosses thence through a hilly country covered with pines and hemlocks to and through the Rocky Mountains to Puget's Sound. The mountains will, probably, be found low, detached, and covered with timber for a considerable distance up their sides. If this anticipation should be realized, Gov. Stevens and his party will find a good route for a road.

After describing several routes north of St. Louis, "O," says:

The east and west line of these companies runs far north of St. Louis. Cars destined for New York, coming from California, through the South Pass—near 200 miles north of us—would have to run down south, directly out of their course, to come to St. Louis, and then run back, northwardly, to be able to reach the city of New York. California cars, lying at Kansas, bound for New York by way of St. Louis, would have to travel 50 to 60 miles farther than those that cross the Missouri river at Kansas, and go directly forward to New York. No road that runs far north of St. Louis should be desired by its citizens.—Trade and travel more and more concentrates in New York and San Francisco.

Chinese goods, in passing overland from San Francisco to New York, are not likely to make a detour to the south, either to have it said that they passed through a town called St. Louis, or for the more benevolent purpose of furnishing patronage to St. Louis owned and St. Louis

built roads; they will follow the shortest and best roads; and if, on this side of the Rocky Mountains, they are once found as far north as 40 degrees north latitude, they will not, to please anybody, be carted south an hundred miles, then be carted back north a like distance to reach its point of destination. In advising St. Louis to start the Pacific road from a point north of St. Louis, and more than 800 miles west of St. Louis, New York being also north, and 1,100 miles east of St. Louis, Col. Benton gives advice that would, if followed, take business from St. Louis and from St. Louis roads, for the benefit of New York and of New York roads.

I am not sure whether this advice originated in ignorance or design—the result, in either case, to our city, is the same. Short roads, and high velocities, will control business. Why, then, does Col. Benton advise to the course that will carry California business across the Missouri river direct to New York, and thus prevent its coming to St. Louis at all? Is not New York growing fast enough already? Or does he wish to prove his devotion to his free soil friends in New York, at the expense of St. Louis? But remarks on this subject will be more appropriate in my next, when considering the routes from Missouri.

Stock in the Crystal Palace is descending in value rapidly. Delay and disappointment are the cause.

A passenger on a Massachusetts railroad has been awarded 7,000 for injuries received by an accident.

A church in Lookport, N. Y., was struck by lightning, on the 23d inst., and several members of the choir, in the gallery, were killed.

An anti-slavery convention is in session at Boston—Wendell Phillips, President.

The Presbyterian Assembly, old school, now sitting at Philadelphia, have selected Danville, Kentucky, as the location for the Western Seminary.

The jury in the Gardiner case have been discharged, being unable to agree.

Under the head of "State Geological Survey," the Columbia Sentinel states that several surveying companies will shortly take the field, and that the work is likely to go forward with energy and success.

Pittsburgh, May 28.

River 7 feet, falling—weather clear and warm.

Cincinnati, May 28.

The river has fallen 2 feet—weather fine. Flour steady at \$3 75 for good brands.—Whisky 85-90 steady. Nothing done in provisions. Sales 1200 pigs lead \$6 50.

HON. MR. PORTER.—This gentleman, recently the Representative in Congress from the Second District, has removed to Hannibal, and resumed the practice of his profession in that flourishing city. He will attend to professional calls in other counties, some of which are named in his card published in another column. Mr. Porter may be relied upon to transact all business entrusted to him with fidelity and ability.—[St. Louis Repub.]

Persons generally, both men and women, love because they think themselves loved; and it is folly to suppose, under ordinary circumstances one can arouse a feeling of affection in another whom he treats with coldness or indifference.—Pride is at the bottom of *la grande passion*, and that, being flattered by what it believes to be appreciation, gives place to a softer sentiment, which is its fellow. Of a hundred wedded couples you meet, ask ninety of them why they married, and they will each answer in the spirit of Benedick and Beatrice:—"I was so loved, it were ungrateful in me not to return such absorbing affection."

NOVEL MODE OF MEASUREMENT.—In order to ascertain the height of an object, a peculiar mode of measurement is in use among the Ithamas Indians. In measuring the height of a tree, for instance, a man proceeds from its base to a point where, on turning his back towards it, and putting the head between the legs, he can just see the top. At the spot where he is able to do this, he makes a mark on the ground, and then paces the distance to the base of the tree; this distance is equal to the height.

Medicines in excess for trees and plants become poisonous. The New England Farmer mentions the case of an orchard of one hundred and six thrifty Baldwins that were washed with a solution of a pound of potash in a gallon of water. The owner found in two days that he had killed the whole of his beautiful and valuable trees. Soap suds or ashes in water are strong enough. Guano is an excellent thing for trees, and salt is sometimes good; but it is one of the easiest things in the world to kill trees with them in excess.

Frank Howard.

ORIENTING AN ENDORSER.

BY OLIVER OPTIC.

CHAPTER II.

(Continued.)

"If I could only stave Mr. Allen off a couple of months, I could get out of the scrape with flying colors."

"Won't he wait?"  
Frank shook his head: he had mortally offended the proud merchant, and there was no prospect that he would be lenient in the slightest degree.

"Can't you raise the money?"  
"No! times haven't been so hard for four years. Every body is failing, and the money men won't trust their own fathers."

At this moment Mr. Allen entered the store. He looked stern and severe, like one who has the power in his own hands, and is disposed to use it. I seated myself near the desk, as he approached.

The merchant politely saluted the unfortunate dealer, smiling as blandly as though nothing had happened—as though he had no niece, and Frank were a Stoic.

"Mr. Howard, this is unfortunate; but in the midst of so much commercial disaster, you perceive that it was my only course," said the merchant, soothingly.

"I suppose it was; but you know the cause of my inability to pay the note," returned Frank with a doleful expression.

"Ah, young man, you ought not to have lent the money to Smith; if you had asked my advice, I could have told you better."

"Smith was always supposed to be good."

The merchant shook his head.  
"But Mr. Allen, give me a short time, and I can pay the note. Smith assures me he shall recover himself."

"Mr. Howard, I certainly wish you well; I have done all I could to give you a fair start."

"So you have, sir, and I am very grateful to you."

"Are you?" and the merchant fixed a keen glance upon the young man.

"I assure you that I am."

"How have you manifested it?" said the merchant, sternly. "But no matter; we meet now as business men."

"Well, what shall be done? You have stopped me; I can do no more."

"I don't wish to be hard; I would wait if prudence would justify it," said Mr. Allen, who was keenly sensitive in regard to his reputation for generosity and fairness.

In fact he was a man of good feelings, and only that he meant to punish Frank for falling in love with his wealthy niece, would not have disturbed him.

"You are just as secure two months hence, as now," pleaded Frank.

"I have not that confidence in you, Mr. Howard—I say it frankly—which I had once. You have lost a thousand dollars. I doubt if your stock, under the hammer, would pay my notes."

Frank looked savage, for though crest-fallen, he was Frank Howard yet, and he keenly felt the unjust imputation of the merchant.

"I wish to be fair, and even indulgent," continued Mr. Allen, before Frank had time to utter the ungracious sentiment that rose to his lips. "Here is the note; give me one good endorser, and I will wait two months."

Frank looked up and smiled in contempt at the miserable subterfuge of the merchant who meant to crush him, and still preserve an appearance of fairness. He knew it would be impossible for the young man with his stock encumbered, to procure the security.

"Will you take Smith?" asked Frank hurriedly.

"Of course not," replied Mr. Allen, with a bland smile.

"I will see what can be done; but I think the case is hopeless."

The merchant withdrew, satisfied in his own mind that his revenge was sure, and his reputation safe, at the same time.

Frank and myself canvassed the matter, but we could think of no person whose milk of human kindness was sufficiently abundant to prompt him to do such an insane act.

While we were debating the matter, Frank was struck up by the entrance of Miss Allen.

"How gloomy you look here to-day, Frank," said she, laughing and showing in the act the prettiest row of pearly teeth I ever saw.

"We are gloomy, indeed," replied Frank, mustering a sickly smile. "But you know the reason."

(To be Continued.)

"O.—The editor of the Hannibal Journal is entirely mistaken in his conjecture as to the author of the article signed 'O,' published some days since, and the second number of which appears to-day. The gentleman named never saw it until after it was published, and cannot even guess, with any certainty, who the writer is.—St. Louis Republican.